QA-208
Chesapeake College 1968
Wye Mills
Public

A brand new institution, Chesapeake College is building a campus with contemporary structures around a plan which is neither formal or static and which will allow for additive expansion without destroying or interrupting the integrity of the whole. The style of the buildings is a functional modernism employing both the traditional Maryland material of brick and the very popular contemporary material of concrete. The strong emphasis given by the concrete structural members owes something to the architectural style known as the "New Brutalism" (John Johansen's Mechanic Theatre in Baltimore is a prime example), however, the formalistic approach (all buildings larger or smaller versions of the same thing, and they lack the massing of picturesque profile associated with the "New Brutalists") reflects the still strong influence of the International Style (Mies van der Rhoe's Illinois Institute of Technology being the outstanding example of campus design in this style). The buildings of Chesapeake College are similar to other recent academic structures, such as the new Robert Frost Library at Amherst College, designed by Ben Thompson.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no X

Property Name: Chesapeake College Inventory Number: QA-208

Address: 1000 College Circle ; Southwest Corner of Ocean Gateway (US 50) and College Drive (MD 213) Historic district: ___ yes X no

City: Wye Mills Zip Code: 21679 County: Queen Annes

USGS Quadrangle(s): Wye Mills

Property Owner: Chesapeake College Tax Account ID Number: 05-022606

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 66 Tax Map Number: 60

Project: US 50 at MD 213 Agency: Maryland State Highway Administration

Agency Prepared By: Maryland State Highway Administration

Preparer's Name: Matt Manning Date Prepared: 4/15/2011

Documentation is presented in

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation ___ Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/propert

Name of the District/Property:

Inventory Number: ___ Eligible: ___ yes Listed: ___ yes

Site visit by MHT Staff ___ yes X no Name: ___ Date: ___

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Architectural Description

Chesapeake College is a regional community college in Queen Anne's County. The campus comprises 14 buildings on an approximately 160-acre site southwest of the Ocean Gateway-MD 213 intersection. The property is roughly bounded by Ocean Gateway (U.S. 50) on the north, College Drive (MD 213) to the east, and Wye Mills Road (MD 662) to the southwest. The campus is located in a rural area, surrounded by agricultural fields. The college's central campus is defined by College Circle, a one-way street that encircles an approximately 30-acre area containing academic, administration, and other support facilities. Within the circle, campus buildings are organized around grass quads and linked by concrete sidewalks. There are currently 14 college-associated buildings, 11 of which are within College Circle, primarily oriented on a northeast-southwest or northwest-southeast axis.

Original Campus Buildings and Plan

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Eligibility recommended ___ **Eligibility not recommended** X

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

MHT Comments:

Tim Tamburrino ✓ — **Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services** — 5/30/2012 — **Date**

P Kintz — **Reviewer, National Register Program** — 5/30/12 — **Date**

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The original campus was comprised of five buildings organized around a central quad; these buildings: the Dorchester Administration Building, the Caroline College Center, the Kent Humanities Building, the Talbot Science Building, and the Physical Education Building. The Dorchester Administration Building stands to the quad's east and Caroline College Center is located on the quad's north side. The Kent Humanities Building is located on the quad's southwestern edge, while the Talbot Science Building is on the quad's southeastern end. To the east, behind the Talbot Science Building, the Physical Education Building fronts a secondary quad formed between the two buildings. It is not clear if College Circle was part of the original campus design, but the road was not completed until after 1992.

Though oriented to the central quad, the five original buildings have an asymmetrical arrangement, enclosing the quad on only three sides. Research has not revealed how the architects envisioned the campus might evolve, although the property's 1968 Maryland Historical Trust inventory form suggests that the campus plan was created to allow for the addition of buildings without compromising the original design intent.

The first five buildings were constructed from 1968 to 1969 and display modest Modern design tenets with elements of Formalism and Brutalism. The one- to two-story buildings express a horizontal emphasis and are of concrete construction with brick facing and overhanging reinforced concrete roofs. Formalism is evident in the rectangular concrete columns along the buildings' elevations, suggestive of Classical stoas within a Greek agora. The heavy roof, along with the incorporation of narrow windows and expansive brick walls, suggests the assertive monumentality of Brutalism.

The original design of the four academic and administrative buildings (Dorchester, Caroline, Kent, and Talbot buildings) emphasized symmetry and proportion through the incorporation of rectangular concrete columns along each building's elevation. One-story buildings featured freestanding columns, while columns on the two-story buildings were engaged. The columns' peripteral organization, along with the horizontality of the buildings, is suggestive of the previously mentioned Classical precedents and evidence of mid-century Formalist design influences.

Each of the four buildings was characterized by blind brick walls interrupted by narrow vertical windows. Large windows occupied the four corners, where curtain wall construction enabled the elimination of support structures. The brick walls similarly opened up at one- or two-bay central entrances with full-height windows and glazed doors. Framing for windows and doors consisted of dark-colored aluminum.

At the entrances, low concrete platforms fronted the doors, sheltered by the roof above. Shallow concrete stairs with open risers led to each entrance. Level with the entrance platforms, narrow concrete ledges spanned between columns around the perimeter of each building, functioning as seating areas or gathering spaces. The ledges stood above a gravel bed along the buildings' sparsely landscaped foundations, fronted primarily by grass. Two-story buildings incorporated a projecting belt course between floors, and both one- and two-story buildings were crowned by overhanging concrete waffle slab roofs.

The Physical Education Building was designed using a similar aesthetic expressed with different structural elements. Columns along the perimeter were replaced by recessed piers and an overhanging ribbed roof composed of concrete tees was substituted for the waffle slab roofs of the academic and administrative buildings. Flush with the recessed piers was a broad concrete belt course at the center of each elevation. Windows were located only between roof sections, forming a clerestory. Unlike the other buildings, the Physical Education Building's entrances were not centered on the facade, but were located along the side of the building.

The five original Chesapeake College buildings are still recognizable on campus, but they have undergone alterations since their

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construction. The Dorchester Administration Building is a two-story, seven-bay building oriented on a northeast-southwest axis with a northwest-facing facade. The building is finished in brick, and individual bays are clearly defined by rectangular engaged concrete columns. A concrete belt course runs between the first and second floors. The main entrance stands in the facade's center bay. It consists of a modern two-story glass and steel vestibule with glazed hinged double doors at the center. The concrete belt course is expressed across the vestibule as an opaque black band. A raised concrete terrace approached by shallow concrete steps fronts the entrance. The bays flanking the vestibule contain similar aluminum-framed panel windows, and panel windows wrap the building's corners at the end bays. A blind brick-faced bay stands between the window bays on each side of the entrance. The five-bay northeast and southwest elevations feature central glazed entrances with flanking brick bays framed by window bays that wrap the corner. The southeast (rear) elevation has no entrance, and narrow four-light windows frame a brick wall at each of the three center bays. All windows and entrances consist of blue-tinted glass with white aluminum frames. The building has a concrete waffle slab roof with wide overhangs.

Caroline College Center is a two-story building oriented on a northeast-southwest axis. It has two primary elevations: one faces southwest onto an interior quad and the other faces northeast to College Circle. Originally square in plan, the building has undergone recent renovations, including two additions to the northeast and southeast elevations.

The original building elevations are finished in brick with bays divided by engaged concrete columns and floors separated by a projecting belt course, similar in appearance to the Dorchester Administration Building. The southwest facade is six bays, with two wide central bays containing floor-to-ceiling windows on each floor. Each of the bays includes a glazed double-door entrance adjacent to the center column. Brick bays frame the entrance, and aluminum-framed panel windows wrap the building's corners. The curved six-bay southeast elevation comprises a new one-and-a-half-story addition. Each bay contains an aluminum-framed window wall with horizontal mullions. As on the Dorchester Administration Building, the light-colored frame holds blue-tinted windows. The bays are divided by freestanding rectangular concrete columns that evoke the columns original to the building. The addition's northeast elevation includes a paired, glazed door. A flat roof with a broad fascia covers the entirety of the new section. The two southwestern bays are divided by a two-and-a-half-story stair tower with synthetic stucco facing. The tower intersects the addition on a northwest-southeast axis, and its northeast elevation is ornamented with a stainless-steel clock face. The tower is crowned by a translucent glass monitor with a flat roof.

The northeast facade is a two-story four-bay addition. The three southeastern bays consist of aluminum-framed window walls identical to those on the southeast elevation. Freestanding concrete columns divide the bays, and a two-story brick wall separates them from the southeast addition. The brick-faced northwest bay contains a two-story aluminum-framed window with a glazed entrance. The brick bay has a parapet roof, and the glazed bays have an overhanging flat roof with a broad fascia. The building's northwest elevation features four brick bays divided by engaged concrete columns, and it faces a parking and service area.

The Kent Humanities Building is a one-story rectangular building oriented on a northwest-southeast axis. The brick-faced building is seven by five bays, and peristyle rectangular concrete columns support an overhanging waffle slab roof. The seven-bay facade faces northeast along the central quad. Paired glazed doors stand within aluminum-framed floor-to-ceiling windows at the second and third bays from the northwest. Shallow concrete steps lead up to the two entrances. The remaining bays hold three-part windows. Each consists of a large plate-glass sash paired with an adjacent smaller sash crowned by a square light. The windows sit within a metal frame above a paneled metal base.

Like the Kent Humanities Building, the Talbot Science Building is a one-story rectangular building on a northeast-southwest axis. The Talbot Science Building's six-bay facade is divided by freestanding rectangular concrete columns. The building is faced in brick, and each bay holds the same three-part window present on the Kent Humanities Building. Paired, glazed

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entrances occupy the two center bays that are approached by concrete steps and an accessible ramp.

The three-bay southwest elevation has a glazed center bay that extends to the roofline. A similar flat-roofed second-story addition telescopes from the building's center and is set back from ground-level. The addition is composed of steel and blue-tinted glass in a light-colored aluminum-frame. Aluminum mullions form a grid along the addition's elevations, and metal louvers have been substituted for several glass panels. Along the northwest elevation, a paired, hinged door opens to the first-floor roof. The addition's flat roof is pierced by several vents for the building's lab facilities.

The Physical Education (PE) Building stands southeast of the other original buildings and is not on the central quad. The original facility housed a gymnasium and locker rooms. An Olympic-sized swimming pool added to the southeast side in 1976 matches the PE Building's design.

The PE Building is oriented on a northwest-southeast axis without a primary facade. The six-bay northwest elevation faces the central quad and consists of a series of projecting brick-faced bays divided by narrow concrete piers. The same motif is used on the building's other elevations. Recessed end bays contain paired aluminum-framed plate-glass doors. Square concrete columns stand at the northwest elevation's corners. Each bay supports two precast concrete tees. Together the tees form an overhanging ribbed roof atop the gymnasium with clerestory windows occupying the spaces between the tees and the top of the brick wall. The PE Building's three-bay northeast and southwest elevations are faced in brick with a wide center bay framed by narrower end bays. As on the northwest, the bays are separated by narrow concrete piers.

A one-story building containing locker rooms is adjacent to the gymnasium's southeast side. The brick-faced building has an overhanging waffle slab roof that continues along the southeast bays of the gymnasium's northeast and southwest elevations. The roof is supported on square concrete columns and terminates at a one-story brick hyphen that connects the gymnasium to the pool.

The pool building is seven bays by three bays and is oriented on a northeast-southwest axis. Its seven-bay southeast elevation is similar to the gymnasium, with brick separated by recessed concrete piers. However, the pool building adds a broad concrete belt course. The belt course continues along the northeast and southwest elevations. Each bay features a ribbon window between the belt course and brick wall below. The precast-concrete ribbed slab roof is identical to the gymnasium's.

Post-1969 Construction

The remaining campus buildings were all constructed after 1969. In addition to the swimming pool adjoined to the PE Building in 1976, other construction included the Queen Anne's Technical Center (1976) on the southwest side of campus; the Maintenance Building (1979) and the Manufacturing Training Center (1979) southwest of the technical center, outside College Circle; the Early Childhood Development Center (1989) south of central campus, inside College Circle; the Todd Performing Arts Center (1996) and the Economic Development Center (1996) on the northeast side of campus; the Learning Resource Center (LRC, 2002) to the northwest; and the Eastern Shore Higher Education Center (2003) northwest of the LRC and outside College Circle. These newer buildings represent a broad range of architectural styles and include various materials, but their designs are not derived from or inspired by the five original brick and concrete buildings. The disparate forms, materials, and styles contribute to an overall lack of architectural cohesion on the campus.

Queen Anne's Technical Center most closely conforms to the original campus architecture. The one-story building has brick facing with windowless blind walls. Deeply recessed doors stand beneath a wide concrete fascia. The Manufacturing Training

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Center and Maintenance Building are both one-story prefabricated metal buildings. The Manufacturing Training Center includes classroom space and has a northeast-facing synthetic stucco facade. The Early Childhood Development Center faces south along College Circle. It is brick-faced with a rectangular plan and a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof.

The Todd Performing Arts Center and the Economic Development Center are representative of the Postmodern style. They are composed, simple geometric forms with brick and concrete masonry unit facing. The Economic Development Center is a one-story flat-roofed building with a square plan. The Performing Arts Center is fronted by a curved glass facade and two-story portico. The glass wall is composed of large aluminum-framed square lights. A multistory stagehouse rises behind the entrance lobby. A curved metal grid affixed to its face suggests the square window mullions at the entrance portico. A pyramidal glass roof crowns a two-story atrium connecting the buildings.

The two-story Learning Resource Center faces southwest on the central quad. The building was designed by CSD Architects and Davis Brody Bond. The concrete and steel building has a glass curtain wall exterior and bends south at its center into the quad. On the northwest side of campus, the Eastern Shore Higher Education Center is a pair of two-story flat-roofed brick buildings joined by a glass hyphen. Aluminum-framed glass windows feature translucent-colored panels in a geometric pattern reminiscent of the paintings of Dutch artist Piet Mondrian.

Landscape and Setting

A two-way divided drive extends west from MD 213 to intersect College Circle. At the intersection, a smaller tangential circle stands inside College Circle. This interior circle reaches closer to the heart of campus and provides a drop-off area and parallel parking spaces. Additional entrances are located off Wye Mills Road, including a short, straight entrance where the road is closest to College Circle and a longer one farther north. The long entrance runs northeast from Wye Mills Road before curving southeast to meet College Circle.

Parking lots radiate from the campus center along College Circle's perimeter. The largest lots stand on the north side of campus, and smaller lots rim the drive to the northeast, southeast, and west. Unlike the other parking areas, the western lot borders College Circle's interior.

Playing fields, including a large baseball field, a softball field, and two soccer fields, are located west of College Drive, southeast of campus. Tennis courts are also located on the school's south side, directly across College Circle from the Early Childhood Development Center. The property holds two stormwater retention ponds, one to the north and one to the southeast. The remaining Chesapeake College property consists of cultivated agricultural fields, primarily located north and west of College Circle along Ocean Gateway and Wye Mills Road.

Linear concrete walkways link the buildings and quads within College Circle, contrasting with the circular campus form. Along its length, the main entrance's median is planted with hardwood trees, and more hardwoods are scattered across the central campus. Softwoods are concentrated on the southeast perimeter where they screen parking areas and mechanical facilities. Most of the campus consists of grass lawn, but the central quad contains curved landscaped terraces with seating. The Wye Mills community lies to the south, and several single-family homes are clustered along Wye Mills Road's east side and College Drive's west side, adjacent to Chesapeake College.

History and Context

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The Development of Community Colleges in the United States and Maryland

Community colleges first began appearing in the United States in the early 1900s, serving to transition students between high school and college. The G.I. Bill contributed to increased enrollment following World War II, and an influx of baby boomers led to the rapid expansion of the community college system in the 1960s. Maryland's first community college was established in Hagerstown in 1946. Ten more had opened by 1967, when classes first began at Chesapeake College, which was established in 1965 as Maryland's first regional community college.
The state spent $26 million for community colleges between 1961 and 1967, and the total was expected to reach $80 million by 1973 in anticipation of doubling enrollment to 24,000 students. A large portion of the planned expenses was designated for construction of new campuses and the expansion of existing ones. As of 1967, eight of Maryland's twelve community colleges had added new buildings or moved to new campuses within the past two years. Two more, Charles County Community College and Chesapeake College, were scheduled to open new campuses by September 1968. Nearly all the campuses demonstrate a similar design philosophy that incorporates common design elements of mid-century Modernism. Buildings are typically one to two stories with a square or rectangular plan and a linear emphasis. They lack ornament; feature symmetrical facades with blind walls interrupted by metal-framed windows and glazed entrances; and are crowned by flush or overhanging flat roofs. Many designs reflect a modern interpretation of Classical architecture organized around a campus quad. Long, low buildings exhibit colonnades formed by rectilinear concrete columns or suggested through piers, windows, or other facade treatments. The exception among the Modernist campuses is Charles County Community College (now part of the College of Southern Maryland) in La Plata. The 1968 La Plata campus was designed in the Colonial Revival style to reflect the historic architecture of Maryland and Virginia's tidewater region.

History of Chesapeake College

Chesapeake College was the first of several regional community colleges established in Maryland following the adoption of new legislation by the Maryland General Assembly in 1965. The college was chartered on December 22 to serve the Eastern Shore counties of Talbot, Queen Anne's, Kent, and Caroline. The school offered a two-year program to provide college transfer and career courses, continuing education, and other services according to the needs of the counties' citizens. At a January 1965 meeting, the board of trustees, composed of three members from each county, chose to name the new school Chesapeake College. The school's planned location was announced in June 1965, and in December, a total of 146 acres along US 50 and MD 213 was purchased from Hiram B. Hammond and the estate of William H. Fletcher.

In September 1967, 265 Chesapeake College students began attending classes in Queen Anne's County High School in Centreville. Classes were held after regular school hours and on Saturdays. The school moved to its present location in September 1968. Initially, only one building was completed, and construction continued throughout the school year. The official dedication, attended by Maryland governor Marvin Mandel, was held on October 5, 1969. Earlier that year, Chesapeake College graduated its first class in May. Among the school's later alumni is Richard F. Colburn, a current Maryland State Senator. Colburn earned an associate's degree from Chesapeake College in 1982.

The college began offering off-campus programs in 1978 in Cambridge, Maryland. The program's success led Dorchester County to join Chesapeake College's county consortium, becoming the school's fifth supporting county in 1979. The Cambridge program was developed into a full-service satellite facility in 1994, and the nursing program began offering classes at Easton Memorial Hospital in 1997.

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Modernism

Following World War II, Modern architecture became widespread in the United States. The popularity of Modernism suggested a desire to leave behind a past marked by war and economic depression. Modern architecture represented hope for the future and an age of prosperity. It was defined by the use of new materials and technology to create buildings without historic precedent. The movement was heavily influenced by the work of French architect Le Corbusier and German designer Mies van der Rohe. While Le Corbusier was interested in the social aspects of architectural design, Mies focused primarily on technological and visual elements.

Modern design was not limited to a single style, and many different expressions of Modernism were developed between the 1950s and 1970s. The International style is characterized by smooth wall surfaces, box-shaped buildings, expansive windows, smooth wall surfaces, and cantilevered building extensions. Formalism was in part a reaction to the machine-like simplicity of the International style. Formalist buildings were modified boxes elaborated with modern interpretations of Classical elements. Strict symmetry, flat projecting rooflines, colonnades, and other columnar supports were typical. Modernism also took more animated and interpretive forms in Expressionism and Brutalism. Expressionism largely abandoned symmetry, favoring curved, sweeping surfaces and arched or vaulted spaces. Examples include Le Corbusier's Notre Dame du Haut in Ronchamp, France, and the TWA Terminal by Eero Saarinen at JFK Airport in New York City. Unlike Expressionism, Brutalism focused on the assertive monumentality of Modern forms. Buildings have expansive wall surfaces, deeply recessed windows, rough, exposed concrete walls, and exhibit a weighty massiveness demonstrated by Paul Rudolph's Art and Architecture Building at Yale University.

Throughout the 1950s, '60s, and '70s, Federal architecture in the United States was represented by Modernism. Early Modern federal buildings, including Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill's U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs and Washington Dulles International Airport by Eero Saarinen, paved the way for the acceptance of Modernism in public architecture. In 1961, President Kennedy formed the Ad Hoc Committee on Federal Office Space. The committee recommended designs that represented "dignity" and "stability" while incorporating "contemporary architectural thought." Later Federal designs, especially in Washington, D.C., reflected the influence of the committee's architectural policy recommendations, resulting in buildings that reflected power, efficiency, and rational thought. As a result of the Federal government's support of Modernism, architects soon designed buildings exhibiting similar design tenets for state and local government buildings, as well as private sector office buildings. Higher learning institutions adopted similar forms as they began expanding in the 1960s. While buildings were less monumental and were typically designed at a smaller scale, they reflected the design philosophy adopted by the Federal government. Eventually, Modernism became accepted for community college design, as well as elementary and high school buildings, primarily because the style conveyed progressivism and the buildings proved to be efficient and economical to construct.

The original Chesapeake College campus, which included the Dorchester Administration Building, the Caroline College Center, the Kent Humanities Building, the Talbot Science Building, and the Physical Education Building, was designed by the Washington, D.C., architectural firm McLeod, Ferrara, and Ensign. As McLeod and Ferrara, the firm had designed over 100 school buildings in Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Virginia, many of which received awards. McLeod and Ferrara's Salem Avenue Elementary School in Hagerstown, Maryland, was honored for its use of modern design and connection to its site by the School Executive magazine in 1954. The North Hagerstown High School, also in Maryland, was one of the first "open plan" school designs in the region. Derived from collaboration with educators, the design eliminated tight corridors in favor of more open common spaces. In 1960, their plan for Frank W. Ballou High School in Washington, D.C., was selected to be part of an exhibit by the American Institute of Architects (AIA). In each case, multiple school functions were contained within single

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buildings. McLeod, Ferrara, and Ensign was also responsible for the 1968 Charles County Community College in La Plata, Maryland. The Charles County Community College's Colonial Revival campus was a departure from the firm's other work, which demonstrated Modern principles. The firm participated in several architectural studies, including the reuse of existing buildings and the implementation of new forms for school facilities. In 1960, John W. McLeod was named a Fellow of the AIA for his achievements in architectural design and service to the AIA. William L. Ensign later served as the assistant Architect of the Capitol from 1980 to 1995, and was Acting Architect of the Capitol between 1995 and 1997.

In recent years the Chesapeake College buildings have undergone substantial changes to accommodate increased enrollment and a desire to add additional programs and services to students. The Dorchester Administration Building was renovated in 2003 and a new two-story glass entrance was added on the northwest elevation. The building held the library until the Learning Resource Center was opened in 2002. The renovations substantially modified the interior, but the new entrance was the only major exterior alteration.

The Caroline College Center underwent a redesign and renovation that were completed in 2006. New additions were constructed on the northeast and southeast elevations, significantly altering the building's original appearance. The interior was renovated in 1988 and again in 2006 as part of the redesign. The later renovations added dining and conference space and expanded the bookstore, faculty offices, and student life spaces.

The Talbot Science Building was renovated in 1988, and interior updates were made in 2007. The 2007 renovation included new windows and a central second-story addition. The Kent Humanities Building also underwent interior renovations in 1988, and the roof was replaced in 2005. According to the 2007 campus master plan, the Kent Building is obsolete and in need of complete renovation. Research has not revealed the architects responsible for the alterations to the original Chesapeake College buildings.

Integrity

Throughout the United States, community college construction surged in the 1960s and 1970s as the post WWII baby boom generation graduated from high school and sought advanced educational opportunities. Chesapeake College is Maryland's first regional community college, founded in 1965. The school began operating off-site in 1967 and moved to the present campus in 1968, when the first of the original buildings opened. Chesapeake College's original campus plan and buildings were designed and built incorporating Modern design principles by architectural firm McLeod, Ferrara, and Ensign. Construction was completed in 1969, representing a potential period of significance of 1968-1969.

Since construction completed in 1969, each of the original five buildings has undergone some form of alteration. Most buildings have been altered or expanded, including a new two-story glass entrance at the Dorchester Administration Building, redesigned northeast and southeast elevations at the Caroline College Center, a glass-enclosed second-floor addition to the Talbot Science Building, and a 1976 pool addition at the Physical Education Building. Only the Kent Humanities Building retains its original windows and framing. Each of the academic and administration buildings has been further altered by the elimination of the narrow concrete ledges that spanned the columns at the base of each building. The removal of the concrete ledges and the incorporation of tinted glass and window walls compromise both the horizontal emphasis and heavy monumentality of the original design.

Eight post-1969 buildings, inconsistent with the original materials and Modern style, have been constructed around the original five buildings. While the original buildings remain the center of campus, the size and height of several surrounding buildings has resulted in new focal points and decreased emphasis on the central quad. Furthermore, the ring road that now surrounds the

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campus was completed after 1992, and new parking lots along its perimeter have changed the character of the immediate surroundings. The college has continually grown and evolved since its initial construction; original buildings have been altered and numerous recent buildings that do not relate architecturally to the original five college buildings now dominate the campus. The present campus does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its original Modern design intent and is no longer a good example of a mid-century community college. The cumulative changes at Chesapeake College have substantially altered the original campus, obscuring the character-defining features of the original late-1960s Modern-style college campus.

National Register of Historic Places Significance Evaluation

Chesapeake College was evaluated for significance under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria A, B, and C using the guidelines set forth in the NRHP bulletin How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

Although Chesapeake College was Maryland's first regional community college, research has not shown that campus planning, educational practices, or other activities related to the school were influential. Chesapeake College is not associated with events or trends that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; therefore it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Research has not shown Chesapeake College to be associated with the productive lives of important persons in the past. No former or current students, faculty, or staff have been significant to local, state, or national history. Therefore, Chesapeake College is not eligible under Criterion B.

Chesapeake College is a common example of a community college campus popular in Maryland and throughout the United States during the mid-twentieth century. Chesapeake College is a modest campus whose original buildings displayed elements of Formalist and Brutalist subtypes, but much of the property's original design has been obscured by recent renovations and new construction. The college is not among the notable designs of the campus' original architects McLeod, Ferrara, and Ensign. Furthermore, the firm's work at Chesapeake College has been diluted by alterations and new construction. Chesapeake College does not embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction; does not represent the work of a master; and does not possess high artistic value. Therefore, it is not eligible under Criterion C. Chesapeake College was not evaluated for eligibility under Criterion D as part of this assessment. Based on the evaluated criteria, Chesapeake College is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Chesapeake College encompasses 163.29 acres and is confined to the following tax parcel boundaries:
05-022606: Map 60, Parcel 66
05-022584: Map 67, Parcel 35

Works Consulted

Ching, Francis D.K. A Visual Dictionary of Architecture. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1995.

Dorsey, John. "Community College Explosion." The Baltimore Sun, September 24, 1967: SM19.

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Gelernter, Mark. A History of American Architecture. Hanover, NH: University Press of New England, 1999.

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ **Eligibility not recommended** _____

Criteria: __A __B __C __D **Considerations:** __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

MHT Comments:

_____ _____

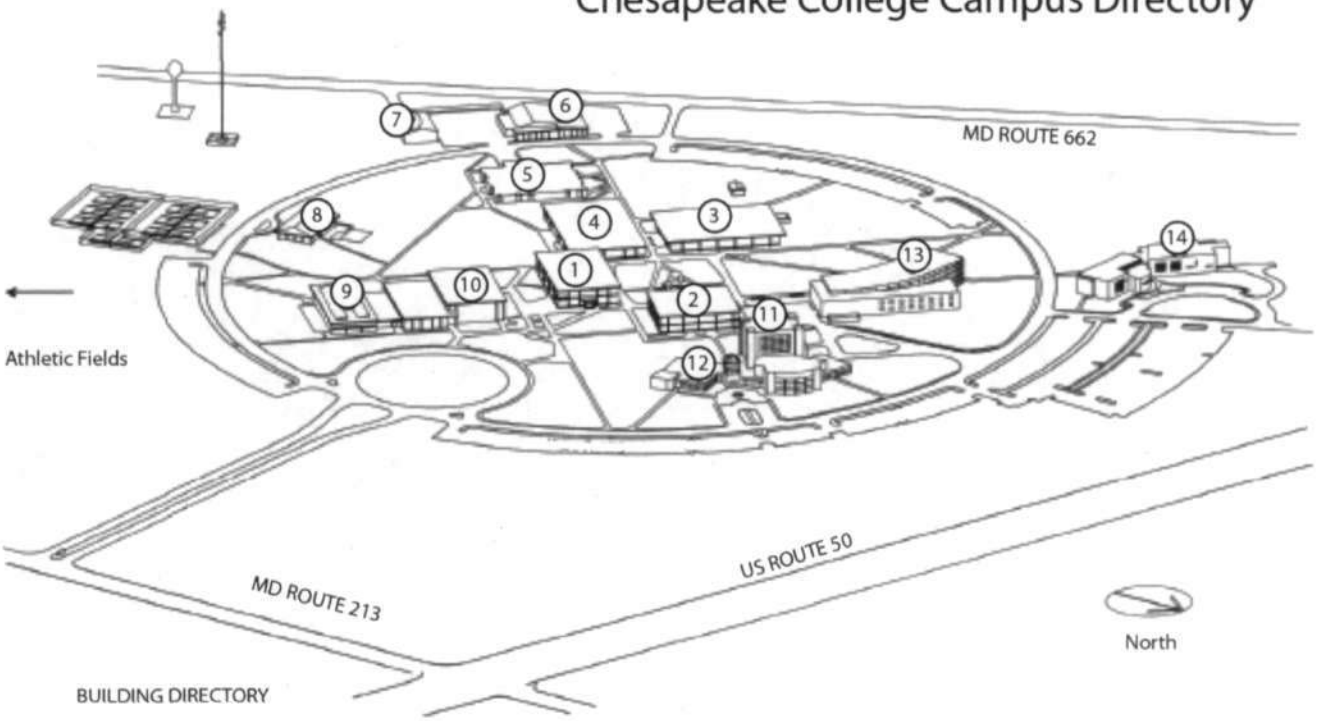
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

_____ _____

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

QA - 208

Chesapeake College Campus Directory

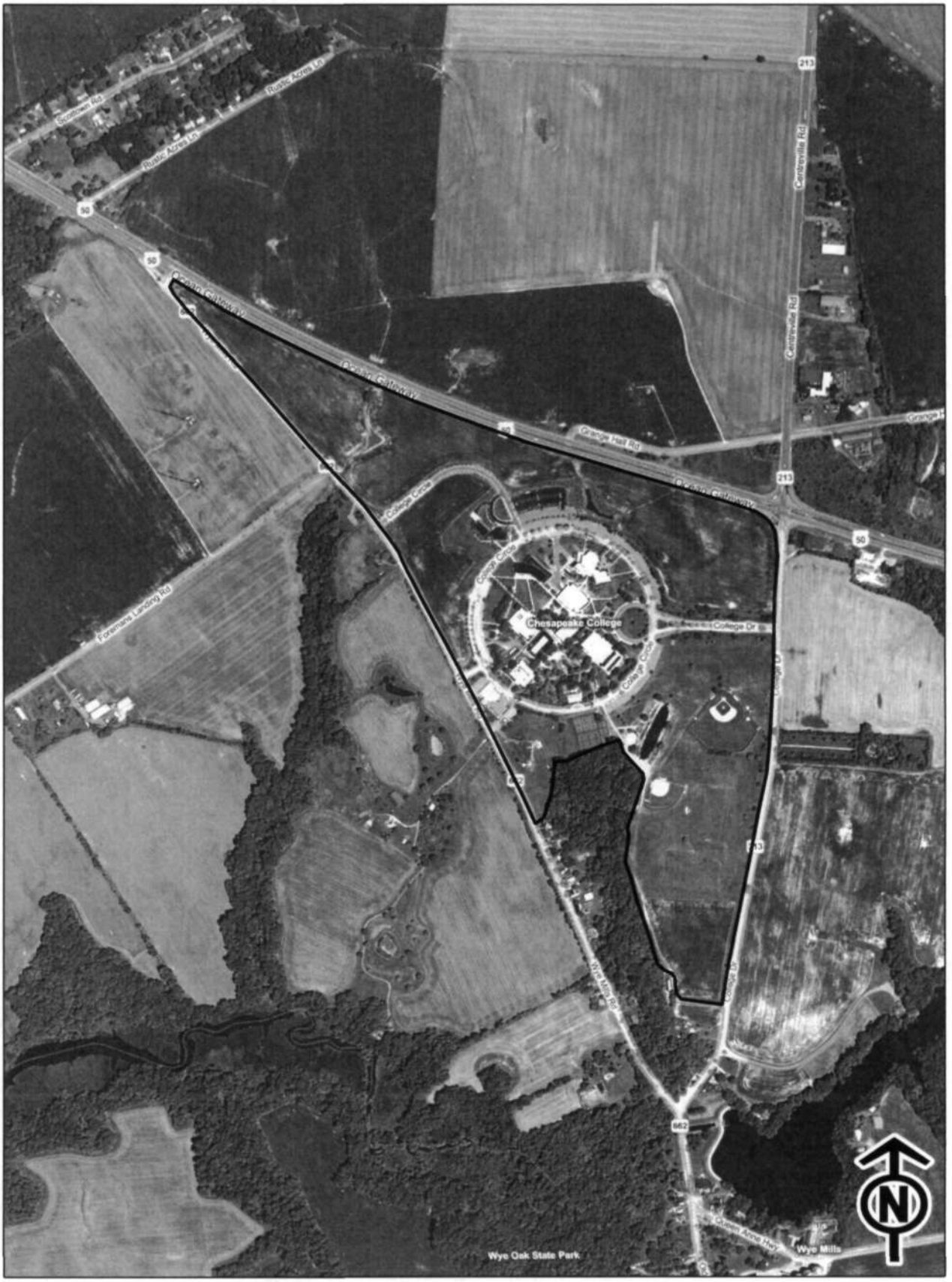


BUILDING DIRECTORY

1. Dorchester Administration
2. Caroline College Center
3. Kent Humanities
4. Talbot Science
5. Queen Anne's Technical Center
6. Manufacturing Training Center
7. Maintenance
8. Early Childhood Development Center
9. Pool
10. Physical Education Building
11. Todd Performing Arts Center
12. Economic Development Center
13. Learning Resource Center
14. Eastern Shore Higher Education Center

Chesapeake College (QA-208)
1000 College Circle
Wye Mills, Queen Anne's County, MD

Chesapeake College (QA-208)



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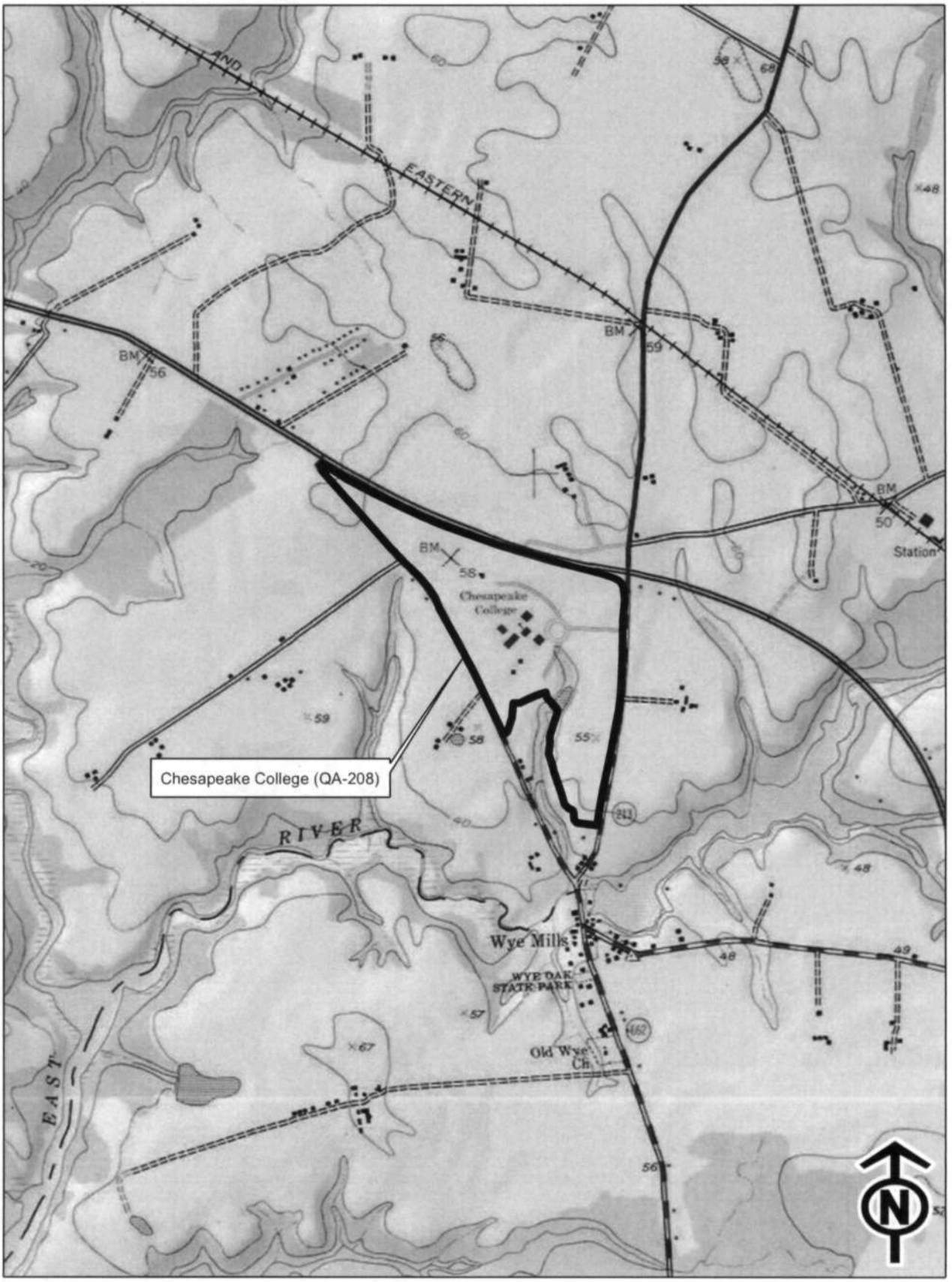
Chesapeake College (QA-208)
1000 College Circle
Wye Mills, Queen Anne's County, MD
USGS Wye Mills Quad, 1973

Chesapeake College (QA-208)



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Maryland State Highway Administration
Cultural Resources Section
Photo Log

Project No.: QA206A21
Project Name: US 50 at MD 213
MIHP No.: QA-208
MIHP Name: Chesapeake College
County: Queen Anne's
Photographer: Jennifer Goold
Date: March 28, 2011
Ink and Paper Combination: Epson UltraChrome pigmented ink/Epson Premium Luster Photo Paper
CD/DVD: Verbatim, CD-R, Archival Gold

Image File Name	Description of View
QA-208_2011-03-28_01	Chesapeake College, Dorchester Administration building, view SW
QA-208_2011-03-28_02	Chesapeake College, Caroline College Center, view NE
QA-208_2011-03-28_03	Chesapeake College, Caroline College Center, view NE
QA-208_2011-03-28_04	Chesapeake College, Caroline College Center, view W
QA-208_2011-03-28_05	Chesapeake College, Talbot Science building and Dorchester Administration building, view NE
QA-208_2011-03-28_06	Chesapeake College, Kent Humanities building and Talbot Science building, view SE
QA-208_2011-03-28_07	Chesapeake College, Talbot Science building, view SW
QA-208_2011-03-28_08	Chesapeake College, Talbot Science building, view N
QA-208_2011-03-28_09	Chesapeake College, Manufacturing Training Center, view S
QA-208_2011-03-28_10	Chesapeake College, Early Childhood Development Center, view S
QA-208_2011-03-28_11	Chesapeake College, Phys Ed and Gym building, view S
QA-208_2011-03-28_12	Chesapeake College, Phys Ed and Gym building, view N
QA-208_2011-03-28_13	Chesapeake College, Performing Arts Center, view W
QA-208_2011-03-28_14	Chesapeake College, Learning Resources Center, view N
QA-208_2011-03-28_15	Chesapeake College, Higher Education Center, view S


DORCHESTER
ADMINISTRATION

QA-208

Chesapeake College

Queen Anne's County, MD

Jennifer Goold

3-28-2011

MD SHPO

Chesapeake College, Dorchester Administration Building

view SW

1 of 15

QA-208

Chesapeake College

Queen Anne's County, MD

Jennifer Goold

3-28-2011

MD SHPO

Chesapeake College, Caroline College Center, view NE

1 of 15

QA-208

Chesapeake College

Queen Anne's County, MD

Jennifer Ingold

3-28-2011

MP SHPO

Chesapeake College, Caroline College Center, view NE

3 of 15

QA-208

Chesapeake College

Queen Anne's County, MD

Jennifer Gould

3-28-2011

MD SHPO

Chesapeake College, Caroline College Center, views

4 of 15

QA-208

Chesapeake College

Queen Anne's County, MD

Jennifer Goold

3-28-2011

MD SHPO

Chesapeake College, Talbot Science building & Dorchester Administration building, view NE

Photo 15

QA-206

Chesapeake College

Queen Anne's County, MD

Jennifer Gould

5-28-2011

MD 8210

Chesapeake College, Kent Humanities building + Talbot

Science building

6 of 15

QA-203

Chesapeake College

Queen-Anne's County, MD

Jan. Cox Gould

3-23-2011

MD SHPO

Chesapeake College. Talbot Science building, new SW

7 of 15

QA-208

Chesapeake College

Queen Anne's County, MD

Jennifer Gould

3.28.2011

MD SHPO

Chesapeake College, Talbot Science building, view N

8 of 15


MTC

QA-208

Chesapeake College

Queen Anne's County, MD

Jennifer Goold

3.18.2011

MD SHPO

Chesapeake College, Manufacturing Training Center, views

9 of 15

QA-208

Chesapeake College

Queen Anne's County, MD

Jennifer Good

3.28.2011

MD SHPO

Chesapeake College, Early Childhood Development Center, views

10 of 15

QA-208

Chesapeake College

Queen Anne's County, MD

Jennifer Goold

3.28.2011

MD SHPO

Chesapeake College, Physical Education Gym building, views

11 of 15

QA-208

Chesapeake College

Queen Anne's County, MD

Jennifer Goold

3.23.11

MD SHPO

Chesapeake College, Phys Ed + Gym building, view N

12 of 15


CHESAPEAKE
COLLEGE

QA-1008

Chesapeake College

Queen Anne's County, MD

3.28.2011

MD SHPO

Chesapeake College, Performing Arts Center, west

13 of 15

QA 203

Chesapeake [illegible]

Queen Anne's [illegible]

[illegible]

3.28.2011

MD SHPO

Chesapeake [illegible], Learning Resources Center, viewN

14 of 15

QA-208

Chesapeake College

Queen Anne's County, MD

Jennifer Gould

3-28-2011

MD SHPO

Chesapeake College, Higher Education Center, views

1 of 15

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST QA-208

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON
Chesapeake College

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
U.S. 50 ~~(just north of Jct. U.S. 213)~~ & Wye Mills Centreville Rd (MD 662)

CITY, TOWN
Wye Mills

__ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE
Maryland

COUNTY
Queen Anne's

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	X EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Chesapeake College Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN STATE, zip code

__ VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Office of McLeod, Ferrara & Ensign, AIA, Architects

Liber #:
Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

QA-208

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	X UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	__RUINS	__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Presently still in the constructional stage, Chesapeake College is a collection of five brick and concrete buildings, two of which are one story, two of which are two stories, and the other building is an auditorium of two story height. The structures are rectangular with flat roofs; the concrete cornice extends about 10' over the walls in every direction and has large square coffers in the overhan (actually the coffers are the basic modular blocks which have been connected to form the roof). Both the vertical and horizontal structural members are encased in concrete and the rest of the wall (curtain) is common bond brick and glass held by black steel frames and mullions. There are windows on all of the corners with the lack of a 'corner post' visually compensated for by the overhanging roof. In the single story buildings the vertical steel framing members are freestanding, about 3' from the wall and encased in concrete. There is a sunken garden in front of the north-east building. Buildings are all variously connected by irregularly shaped walks.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

QA-208

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
_PREHISTORIC	_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	_COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	_RELIGION	
_1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	_CONSERVATION	_LAW	_SCIENCE	
_1500-1599	_AGRICULTURE	_ECONOMICS	_LITERATURE	_SCULPTURE	
_1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	_EDUCATION	_MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
_1700-1799	_ART	_ENGINEERING	_MUSIC	_THEATER	
_1800-1899	_COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	_PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION	
_1900-	_COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)	
x 20th		_INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1968 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A brand new institution, Chesapeake College is building a campus with contemporary structures around a plan which is neither formal or static and which will allow for additive expansion without destroying or interrupting the integrity of the whole. The style of the buildings is a functional modernism employing both the traditional Maryland material of brick and the very popular contemporary material of concrete. The strong emphasis given by the concrete structural members owes something to the architectural style known as the "New Brutalism" (John Johansen's Mechanic Theatre in Baltimore is a prime example), however, the formalistic approach (all buildings larger or smaller versions of the same thing, and they lack the massing of picturesque profile associated with the "New Brutalists") reflects the still strong influence of the International Style (Mies van der Rhoe's Illinois Institute of Technology being

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

QA-208

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

McLeod, Ferrara & Ensign, AIA, Architects

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	COUNTY
STATE	COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

William Morgan

ORGANIZATION: University of Delaware

DATE: June 13, 1969

STREET & NUMBER: Department of Art History

TELEPHONE:

CITY OR TOWN: Newark

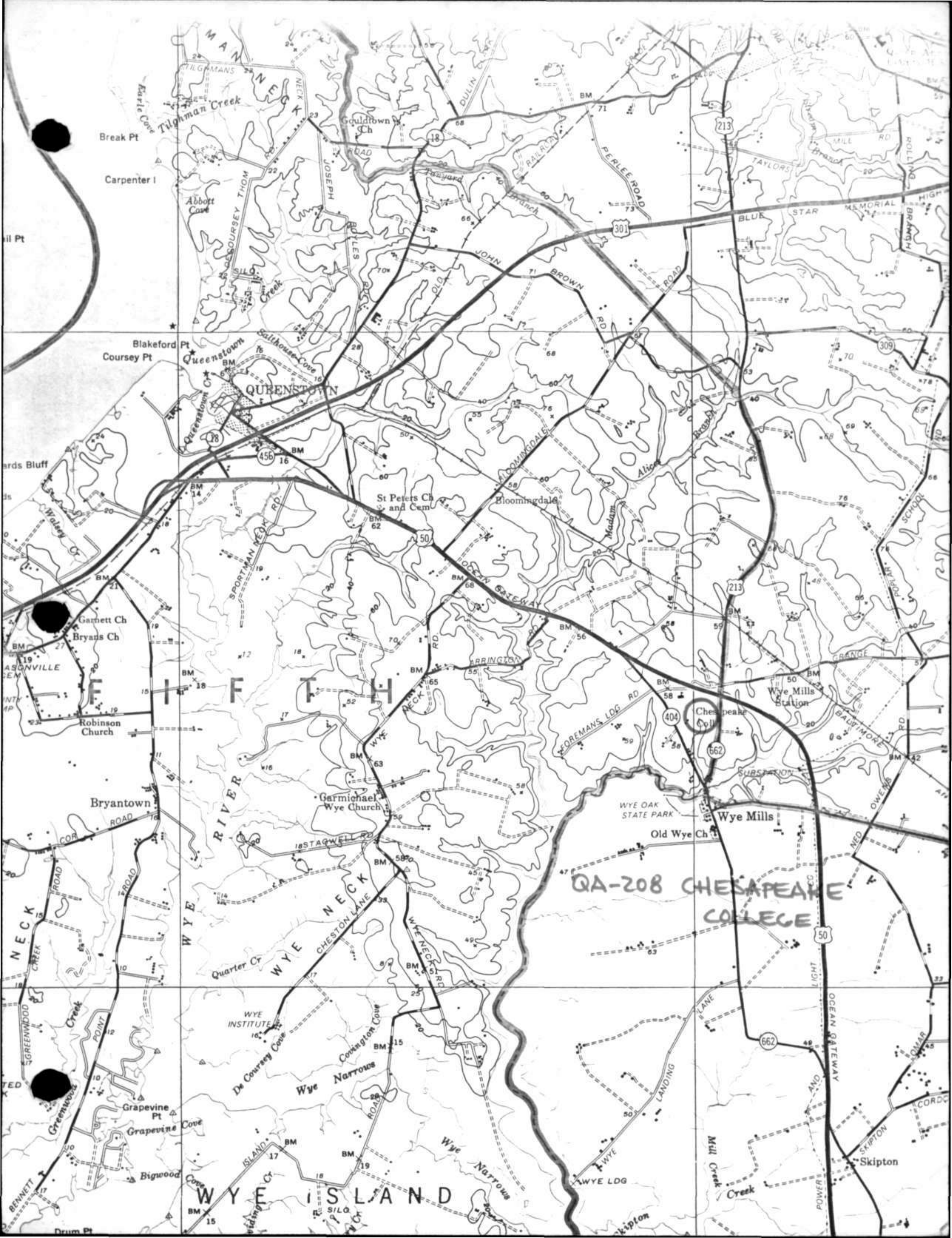
STATE: Delaware

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

PS-1108


QA-208 CHESAPEAKE COLLEGE
FIFTH
WYE ISLAND
WYE NECK
WYE RIVER
QUEENSTOWN
Queenstown
Wye Mills
Wye Mills Station
Chesapeake Coll
WYE OAK STATE PARK
Old Wye Ch
Bloomingdale
St Peters Ch and Cem
Carmichael Wye Church
Garnett Ch
Bryans Ch
Robinson Church
Bryantown
Skipton
Grapevine Pt
Grapevine Cove
Bigwood Cove
Break Pt
Carpenter I
Blakeford Pt
Coursey Pt
Abbott Cove
Salthouse Cove
Tilghman Creek
Gouldtown Ch
MAN NECK
WYE INSTITUTE
De Coursey Cove
Covington Cove
Wye Narrows
Quarter Cr
Mill Creek
Madam Alice Branch
Tanyard Branch
OCEAN GATEWAY
BLUE STAR MEMORIAL HIGHWAY
JOHN BROWN RD
BLOOMINGDALE RD
PERLEE ROAD
FOREMANS LDG RD
SPORTMAN NECK RD
STAGWELL RD
CHESTON LANE
WYE NECK RD
BALTIMORE RD
TAYLORS MILL RD
WYE LANDING LANE
WYE LDG
Drum Pt
301
50
213
18
456
404
662
309

QA-708
Chesapeake College

Mary McCarthy
Spring/Summer 2003
Digital color photo on file at MHT

QA-208 Chesapeake College
Wye Mills, Maryland
Orlando Ridout V 1981

QA-208 Chesapeake College
Wye Mills, Maryland
Orlando Ridout V 1981

QA-208 Chesapeake College
Wye Mills, Maryland
Orlando Ridout V 1981

QA-208 Chesapeake College
Wye Mills, Maryland
Orlando Ridout V 1981